

Vegetation Shifts in the Sierra Nevada Over the Past 100 Years

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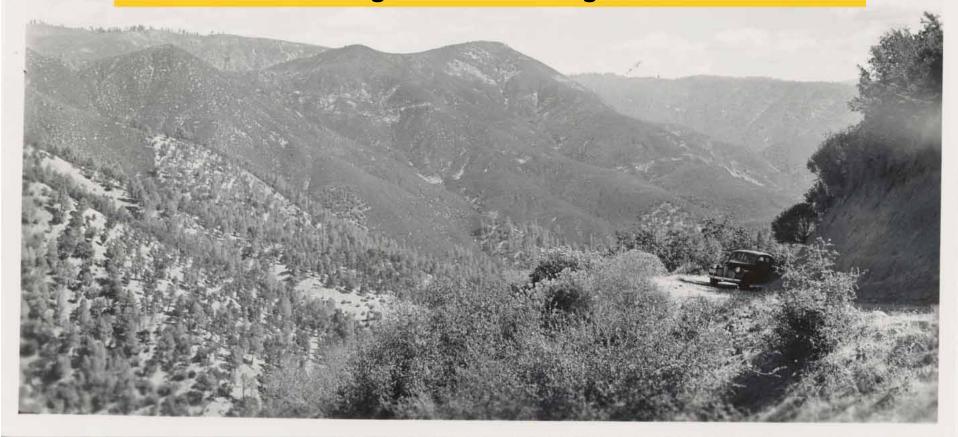


The Wieslander Vegetation Survey

Vegetation Change in the Sierra Nevada

Vegetation Plot Revisits

Some ideas for integrated monitoring



Terrestrial Plant
Response to
Climate Change

Mountains as Gradient
Systems
Vertical vs
Horizontal

Species Elevation
Distributions

Leading Edge Dynamic
Easy to record
Dependent on growth

Trailing Edge Dynamic is messy to detect mortality/replacement rapid or slow

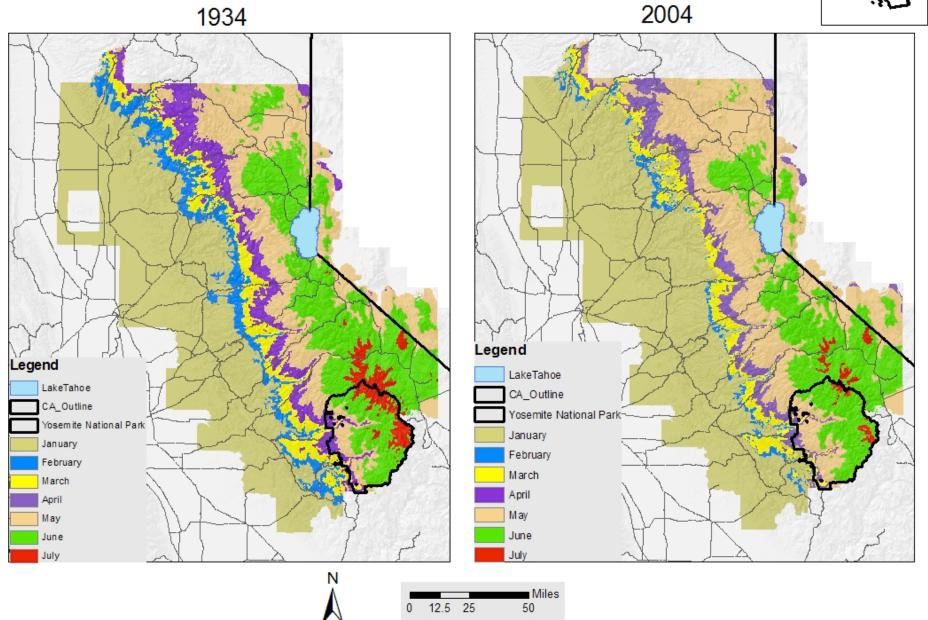


Within Vegetation Band a vegetation type can have increased or decreased

Life Cycle timing may change Phenology Population dynamics

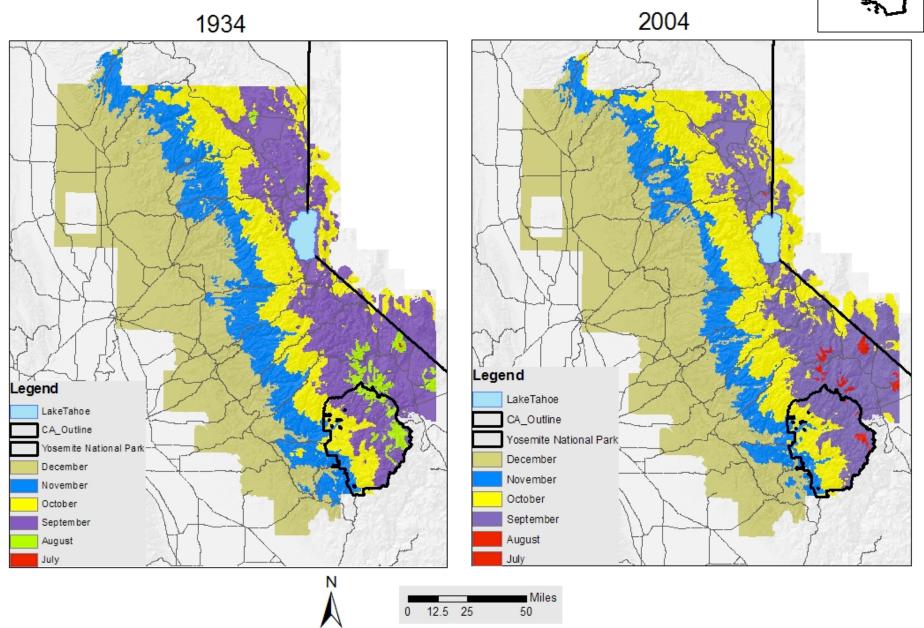
January to June Freezeline Dynamics: 1934 and 2004

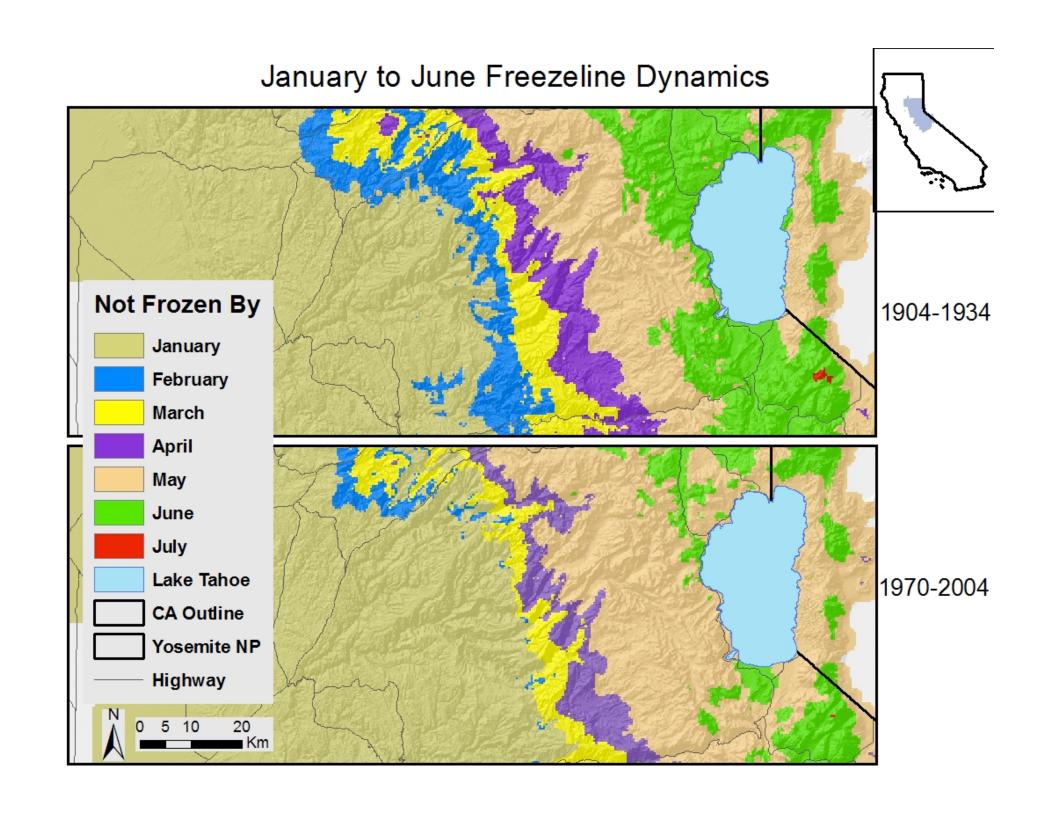


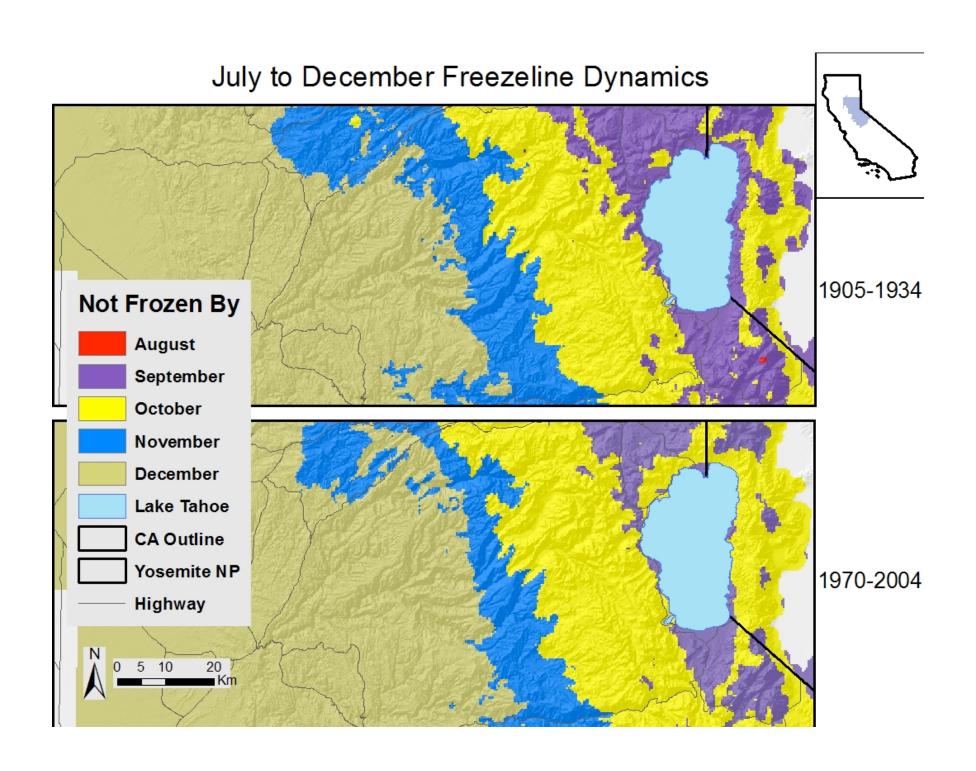


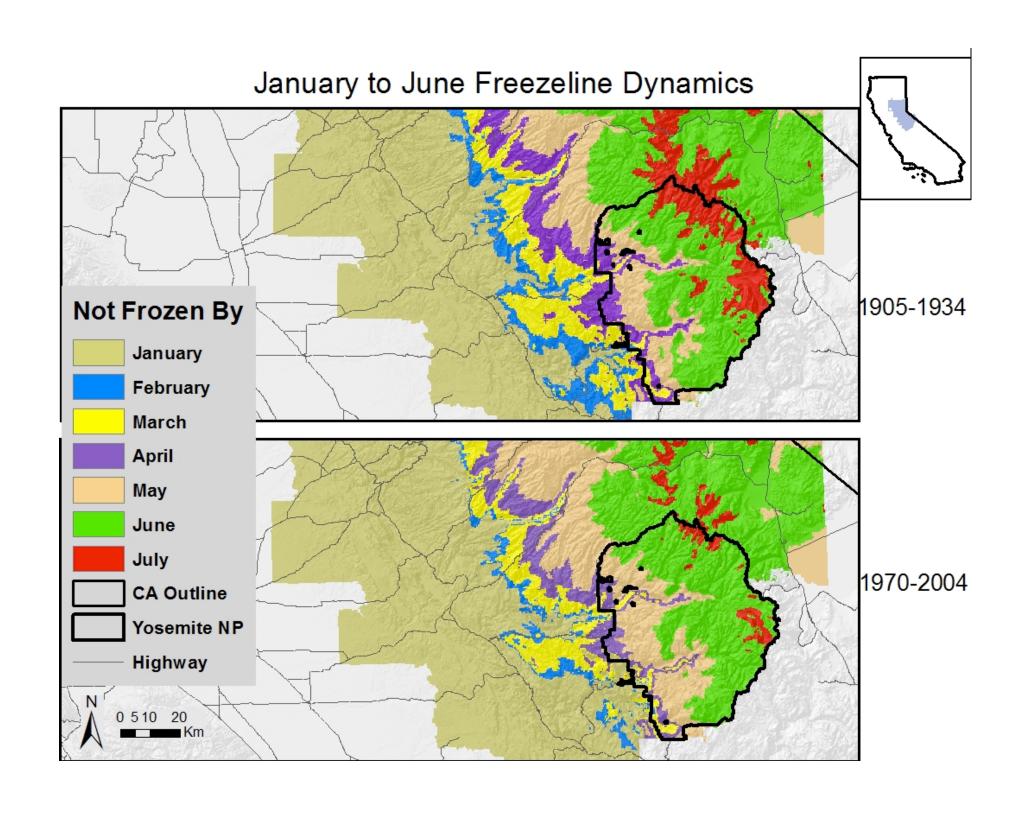
July to December Freezeline Dynamics: 1934 and 2004

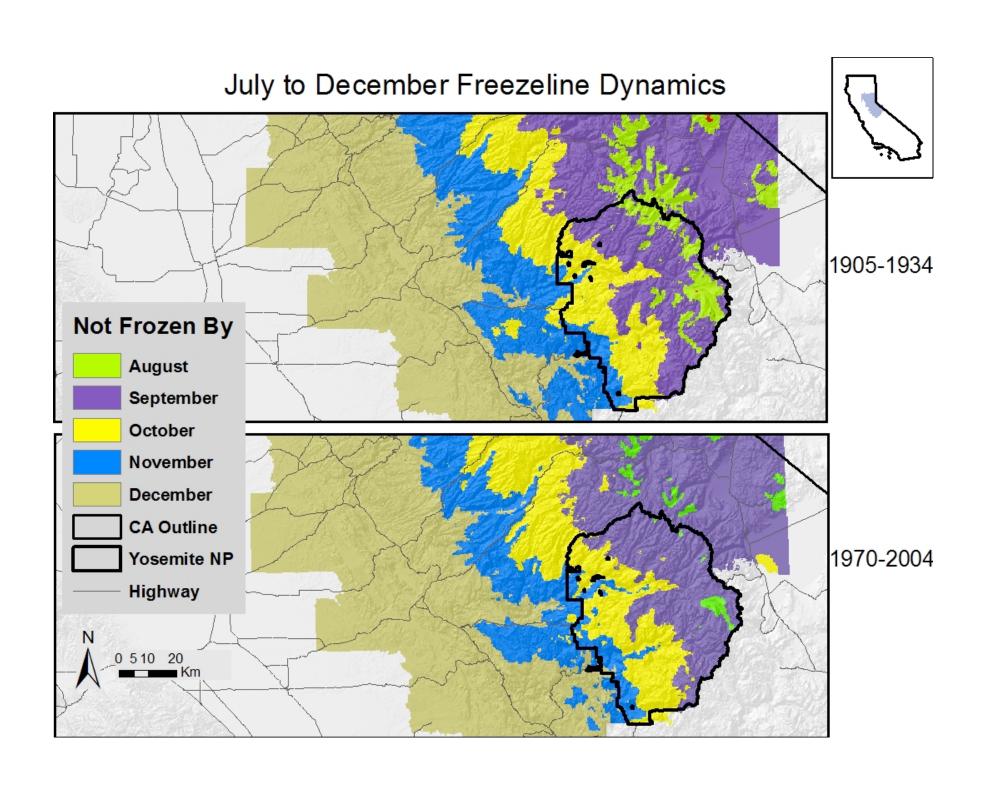


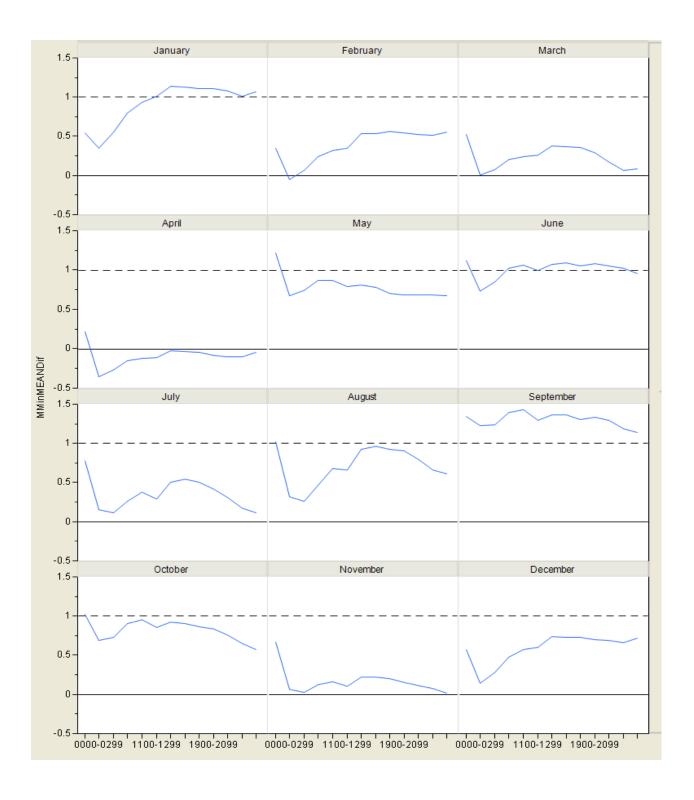












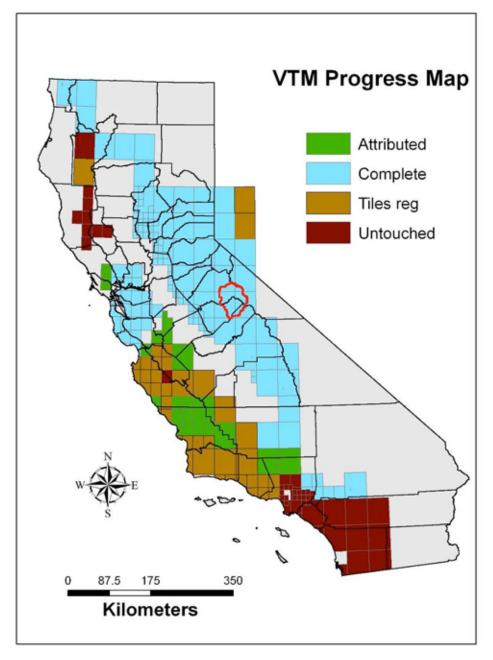
The Wieslander VTM Project

- Conducted in the 1930s
- Basis for much of current understanding of California Vegetation

Surveyed Forested Regions

of the State

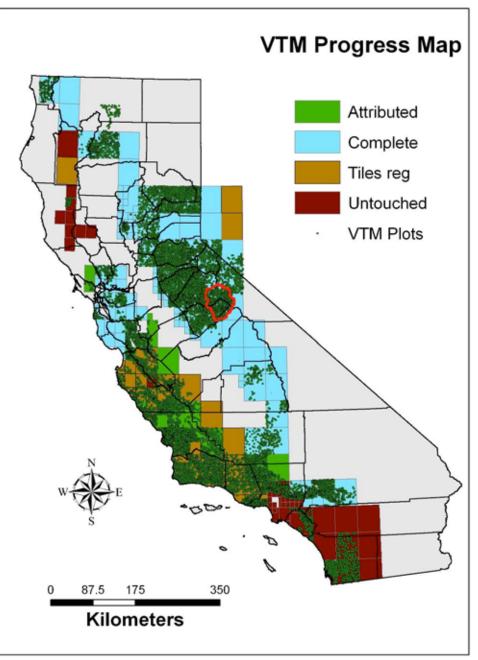


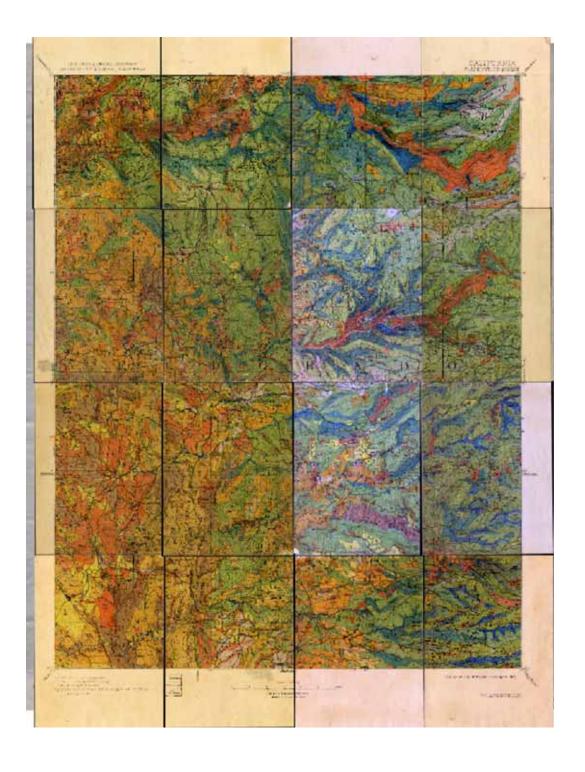


The Wieslander VTM Project

- Mapped 1/3 of the state
- 16,000 vegetation plots
- Over 3000 photographs

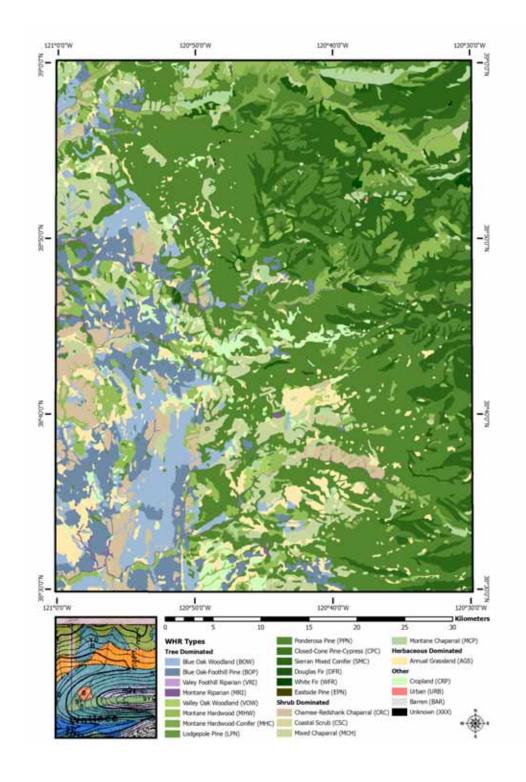






VTMs 1934

CALIFORNIA PLACERVILLE SHEET



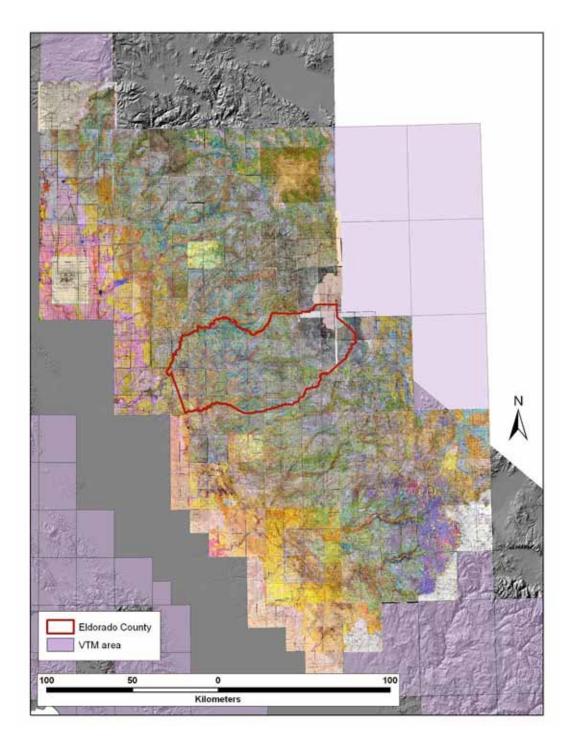
Fully converted VTM quad

Can be queried by species or vegetation type

Species combinationsWere converted to

California
Wildlife Habitat Relationships-

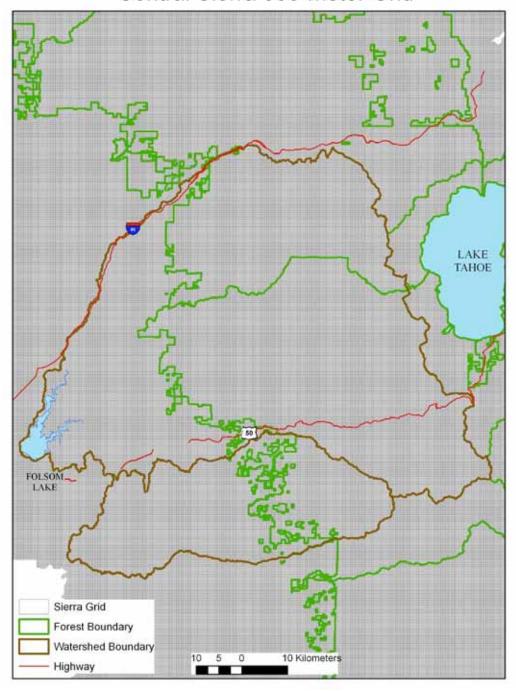
a habitat classification that names certain species



Study Area Central & Northern Sierra

Analytical framework development

Central Sierra 300-meter Grid

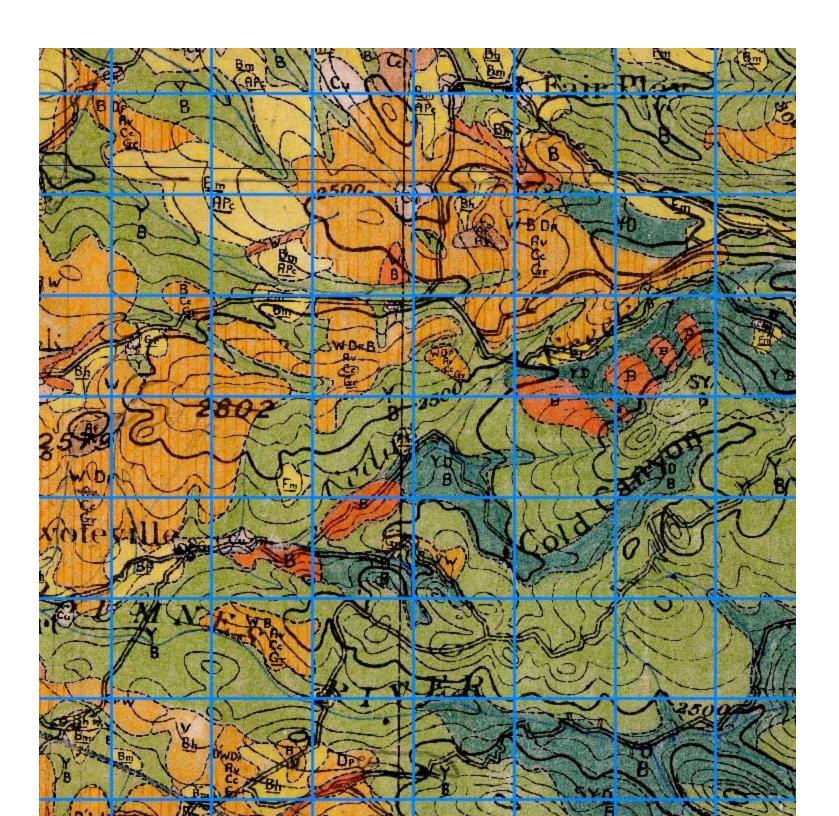


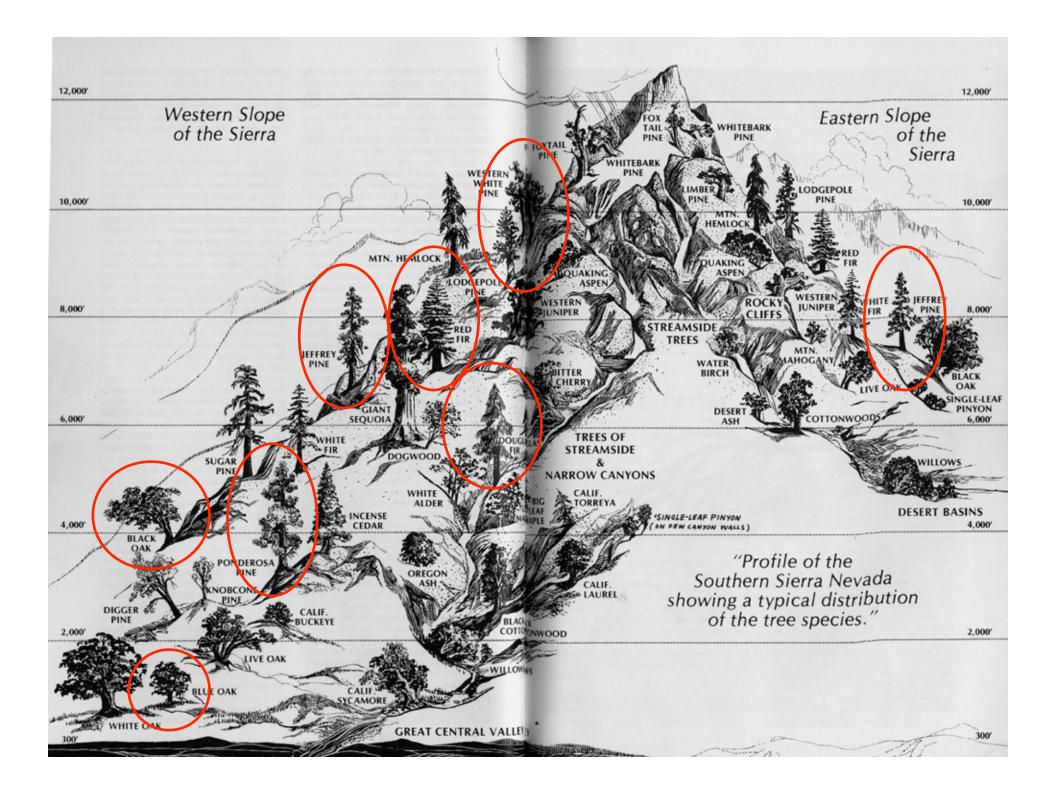
Construction of landscape analysis framework:

For every cell add:

Dominant Vegetation T1, T2
Weather Data T1, T2
Environmental variables
e.g. topographic roughness
aspect
slope
solar radiation
geology
of fires

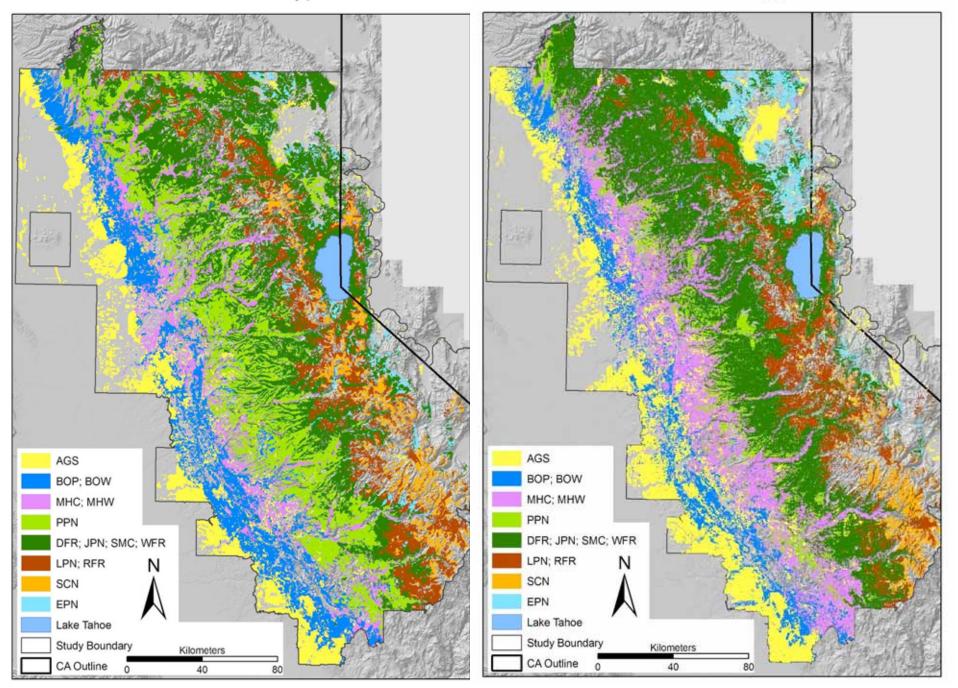
Climate data from 800m PRISM dataset





Historic WHR Types

Current WHR Types



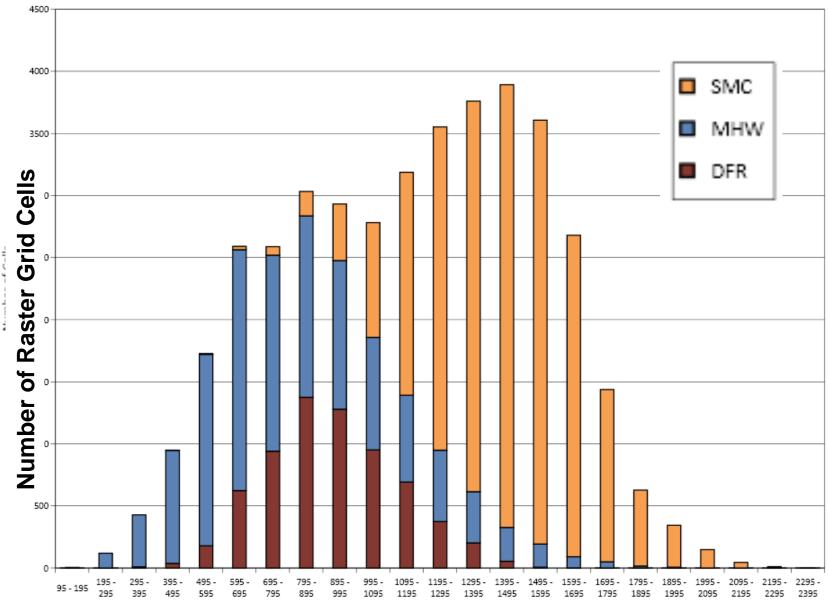
Winners

Wildlife Habitat Relations hips	Historic Area (km2)	Current Area (km2)	Differen ce (km2)	
Sierra Mixed Conifer	2,631	8,096	5,464	
Annual Grassland	4,188	5,710	1,522	
Montane Hardwood	4.7	4 400		
Conifer	47	1,496	1,449	
Urban	57	1,382	1,324	
Montane Hardwood	2,651	3,926	1,275	

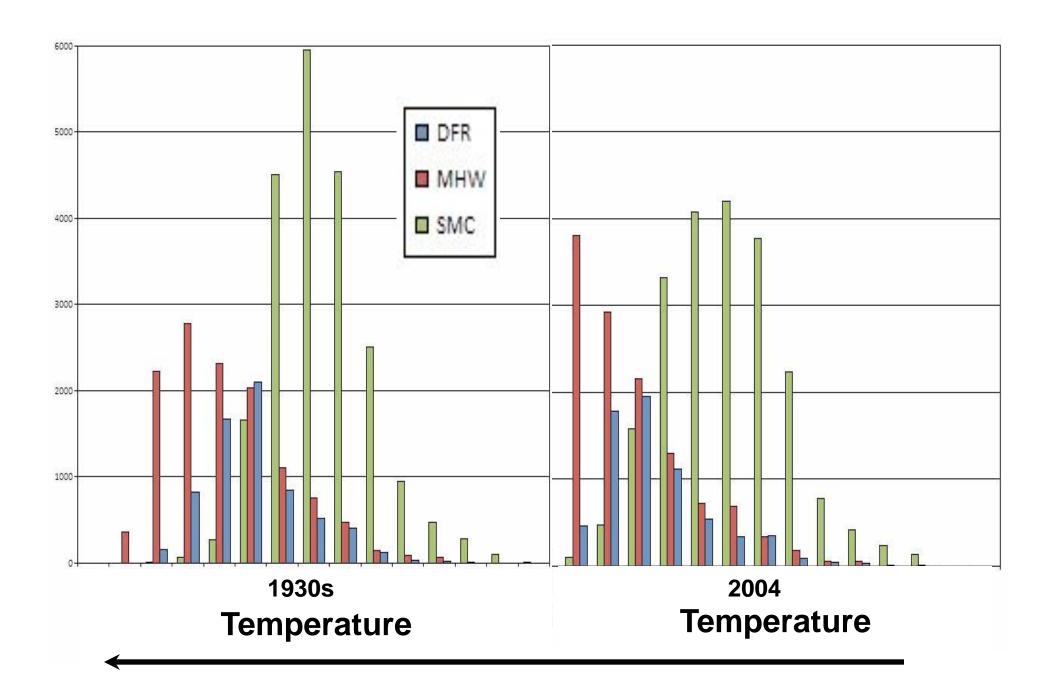
Losers

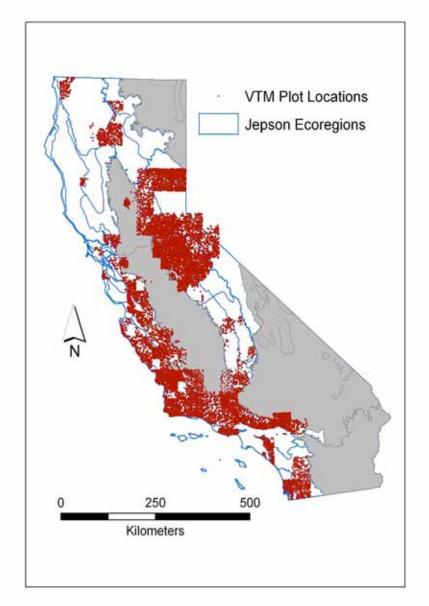
Agriculture	4,020	3,133	(887)
Blue Oak Foothill			
Pine	4,078	3,039	(1,038)
Jeffery			
Pine	3,703	561	(3,141)
Ponderosa			
Pine	5,662	1,752	(3,909)

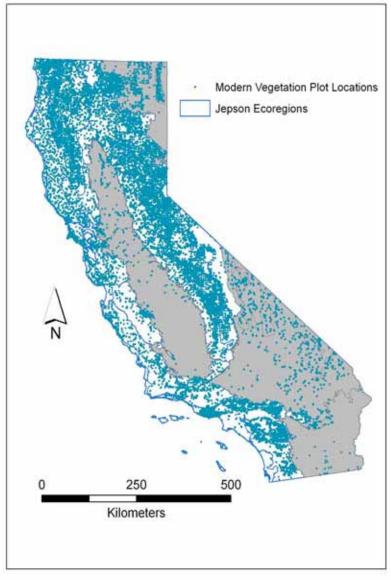
UPPER EDGE						
WHR Type	Elevation Change vs Time (m)	Elevation Change vs Latitude (m)	t value - Time	t value - Lat	p value - Time	p value - Lat
Ponderosa Pine	-381.4	-75.8	33.06	-8.32	0	0
Montane Hardwood	15.9	-15.9	-1.16	-1.16	0.25	0.25
LOWER EDGE						
Sierra Mixed Conifer	-180.8	-192.9	17.14	-26.11	0	0
Ponderosa Pine	116.2	-131.1	-19.8	-21.07	0	0
Montane Hardwood	-10	-28.3	1.88	-4.15	0.06	0

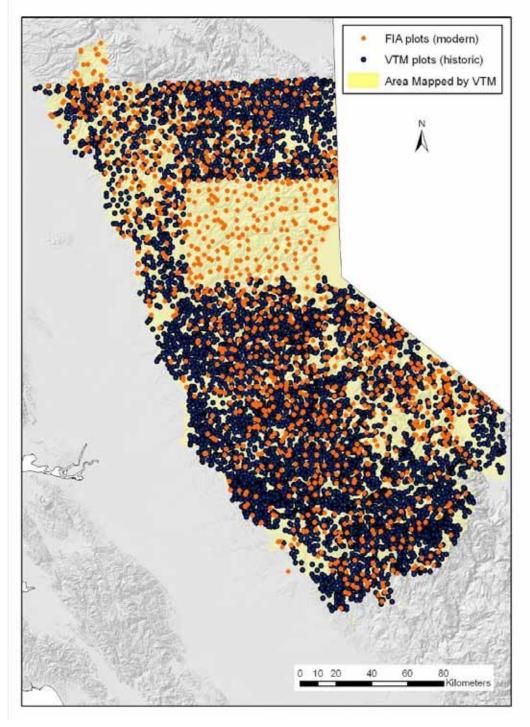


Elevation



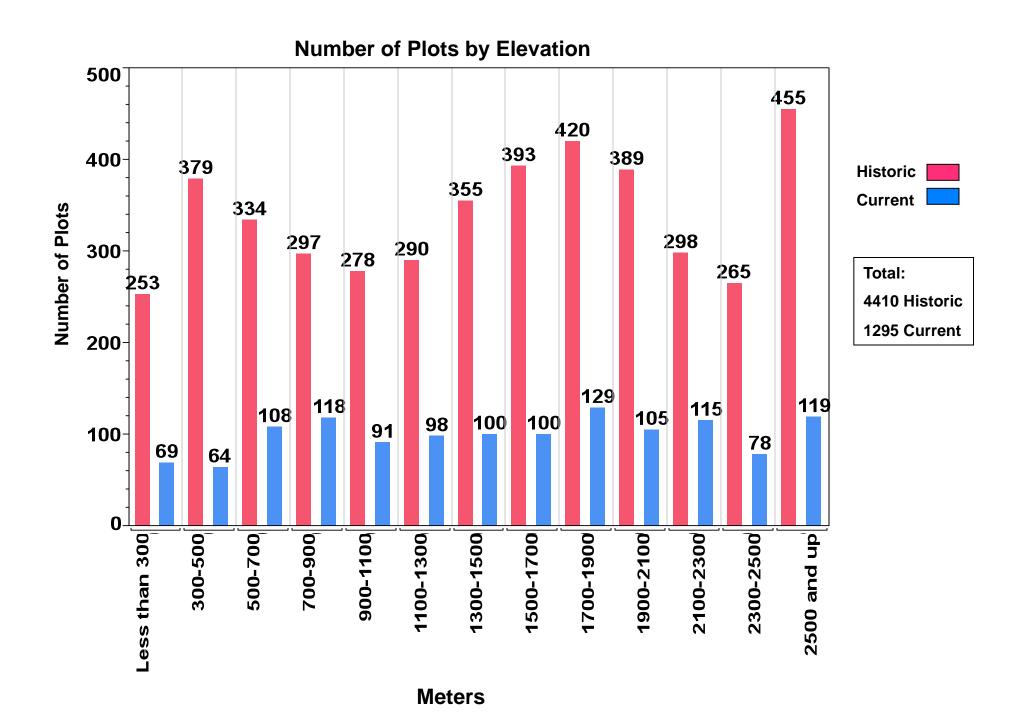


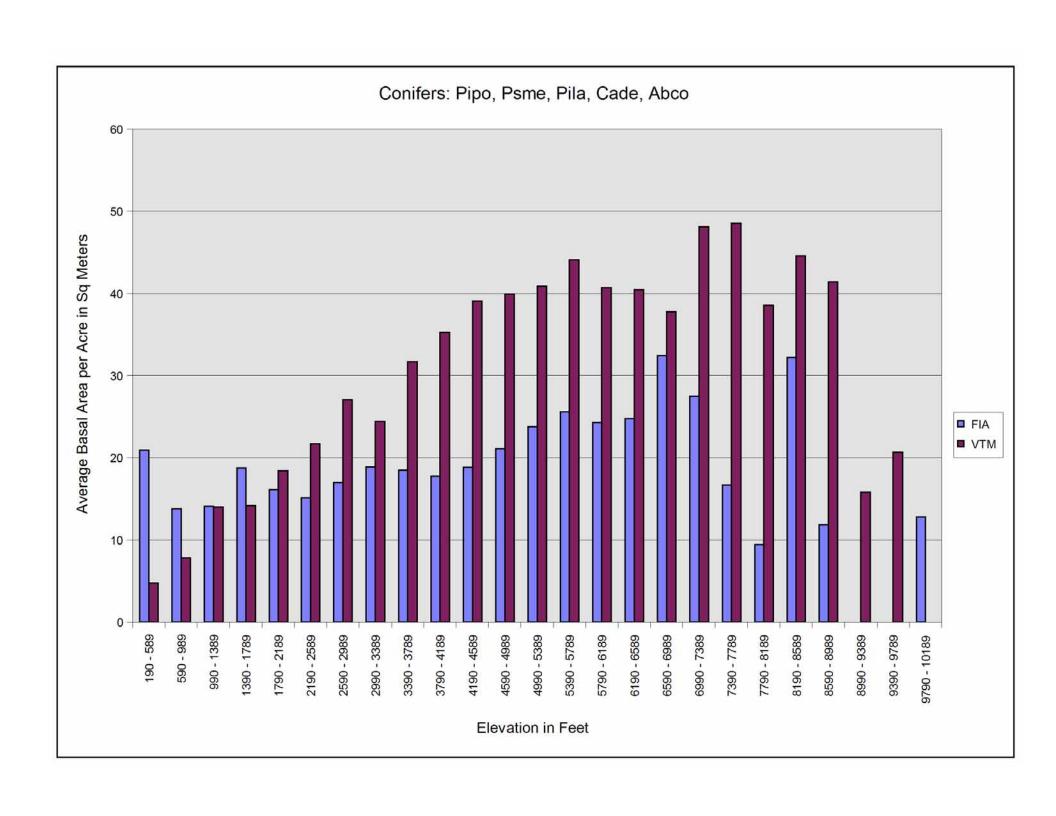


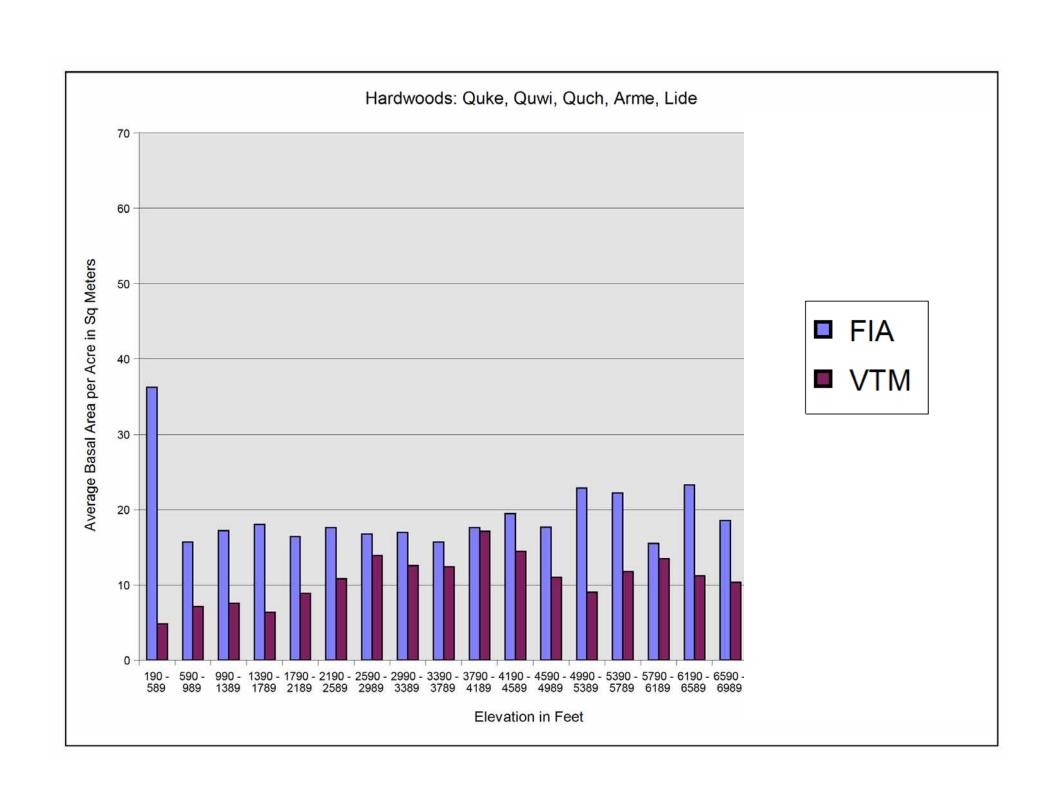


Total: 4410 Historic 1295 Current

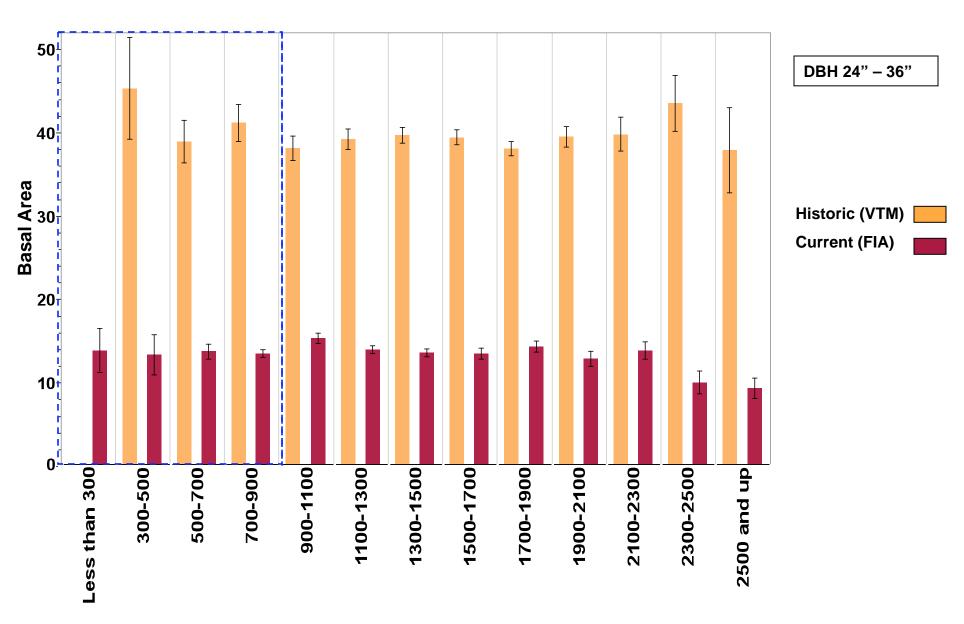
Combining plot data to the analysis offers the chance to examine changes in forest structure over time.





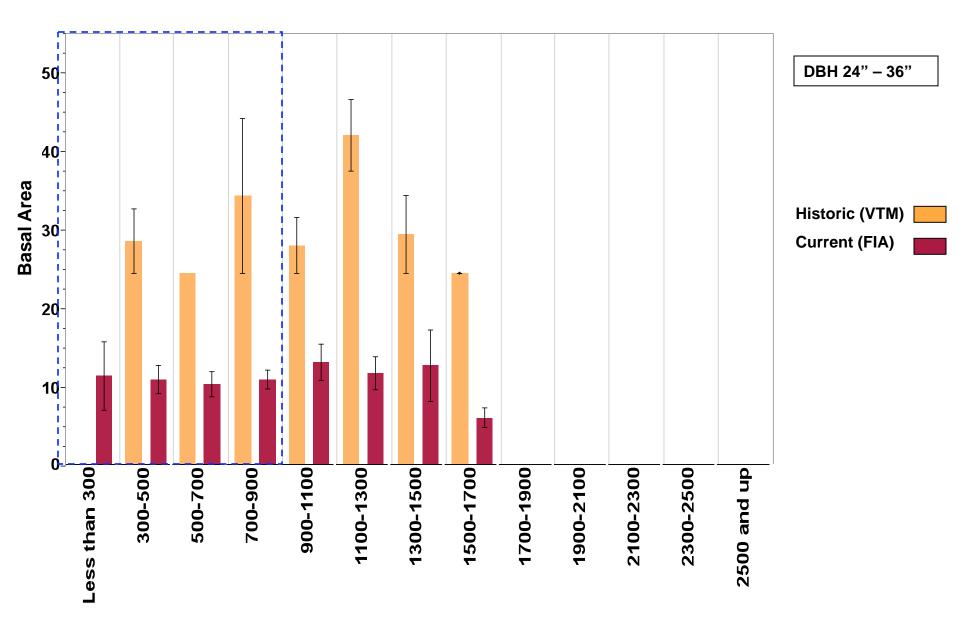


Conifers



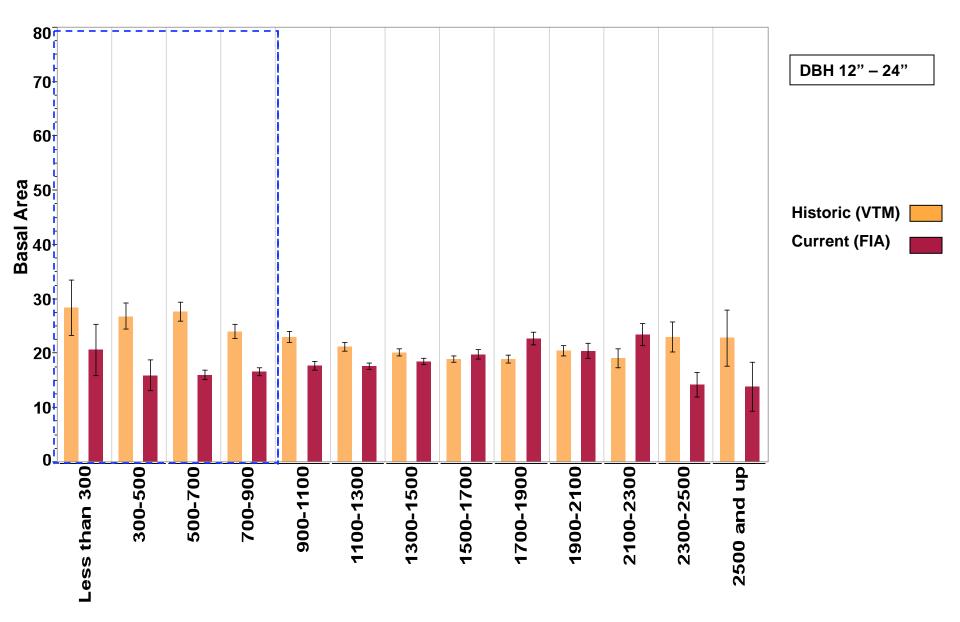
Meters

Hardwoods



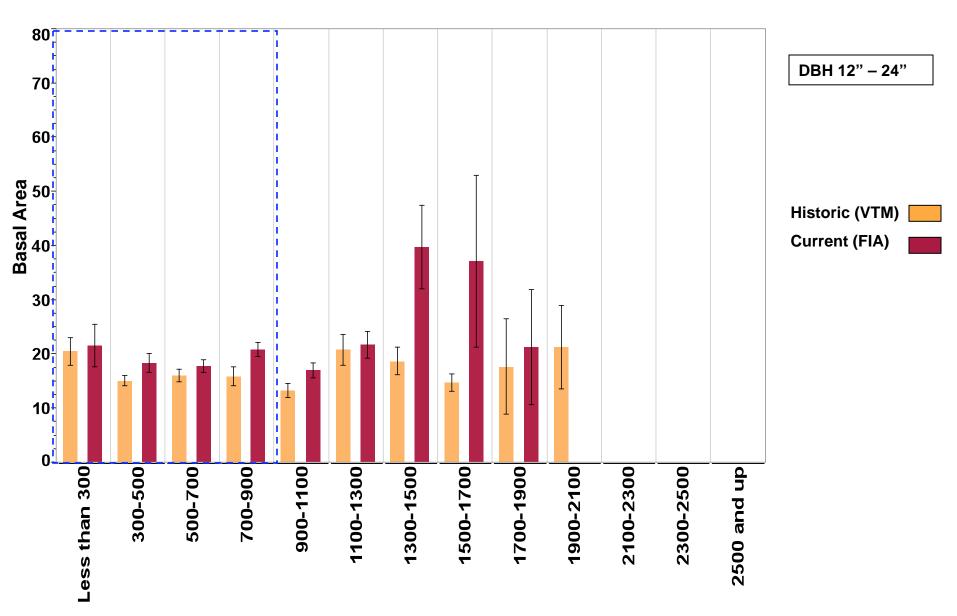
Meters

Conifers

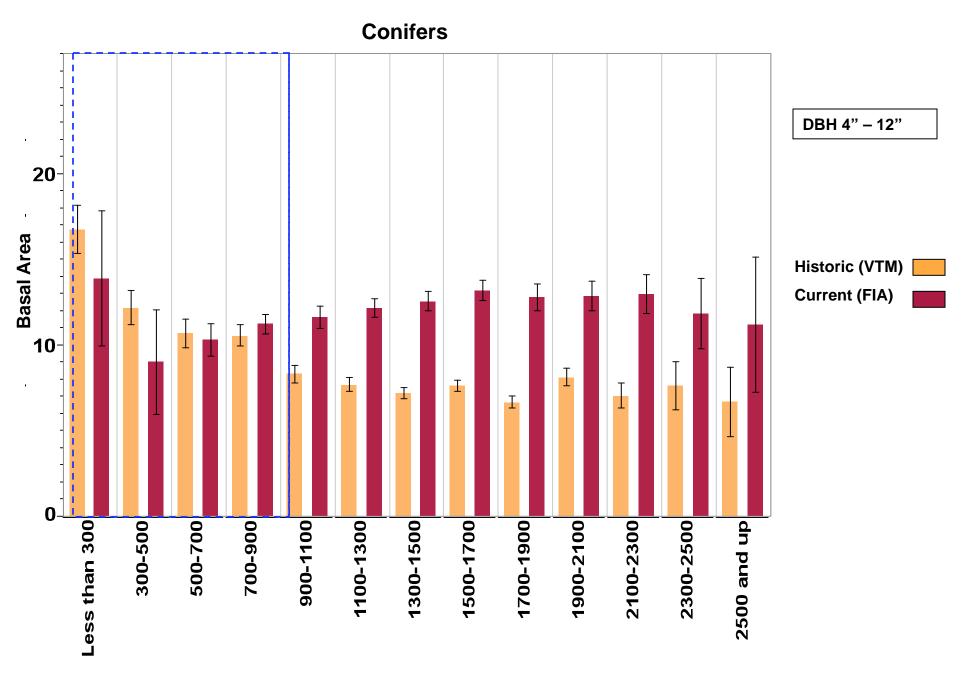


Meters

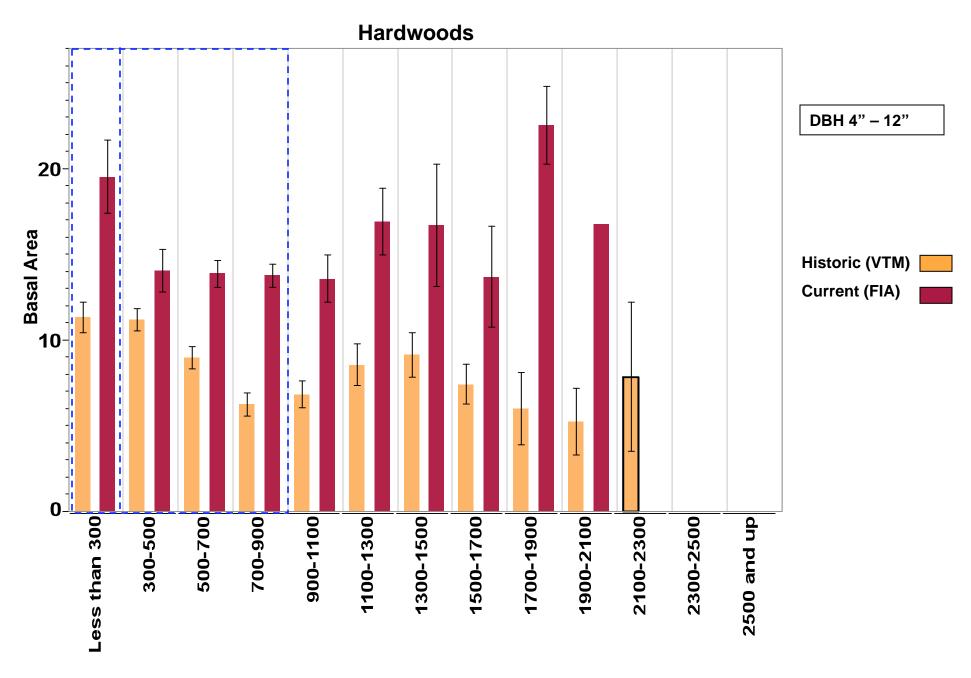
Hardwoods



Meters

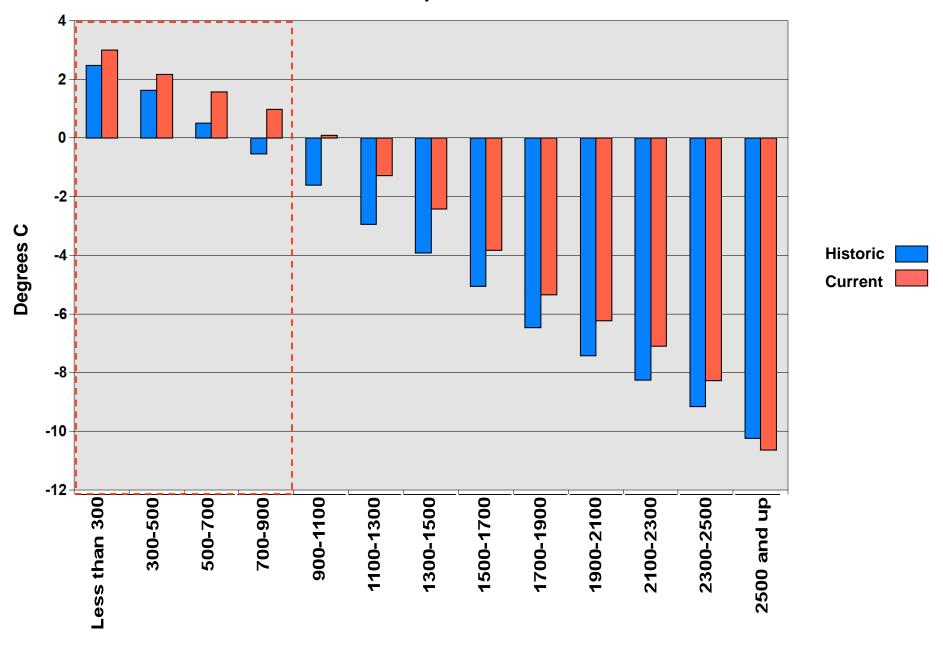


Meters

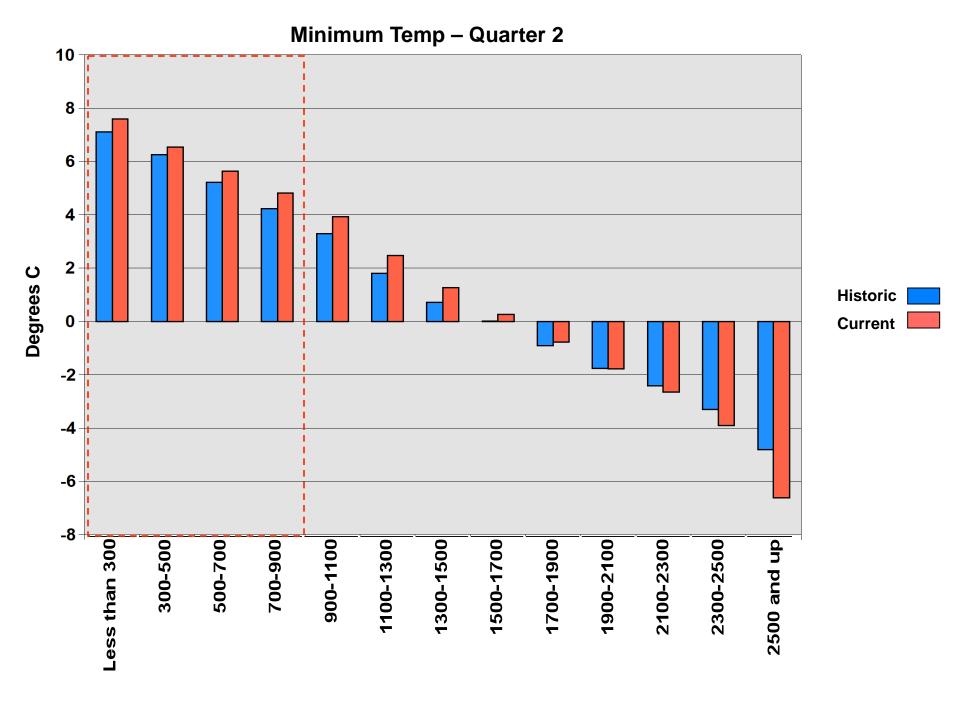


Meters

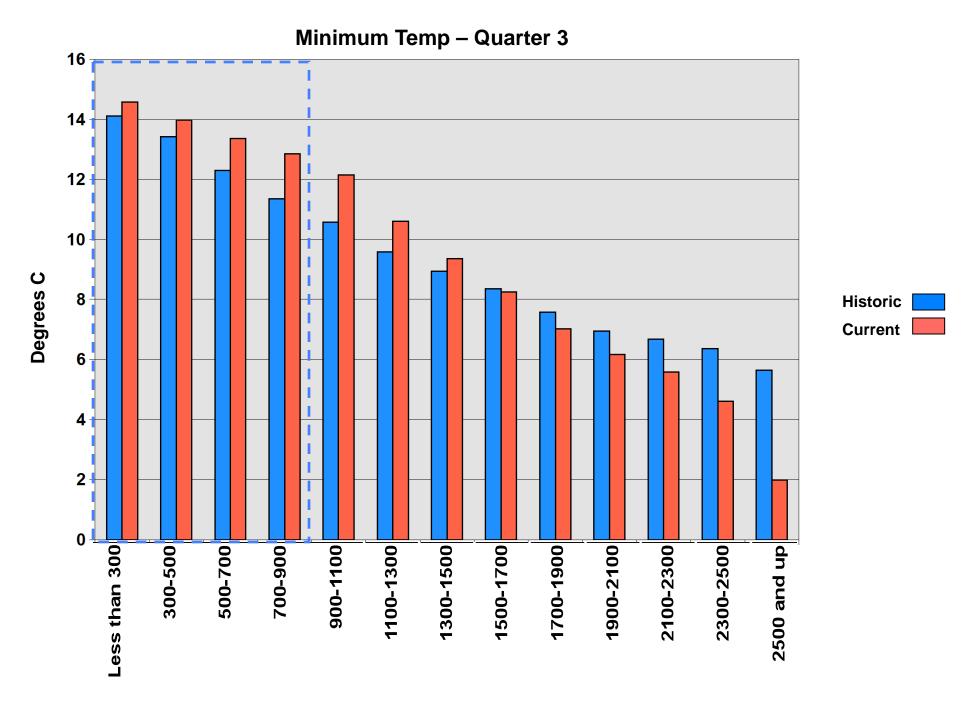
Minimum Temp – Quarter 1



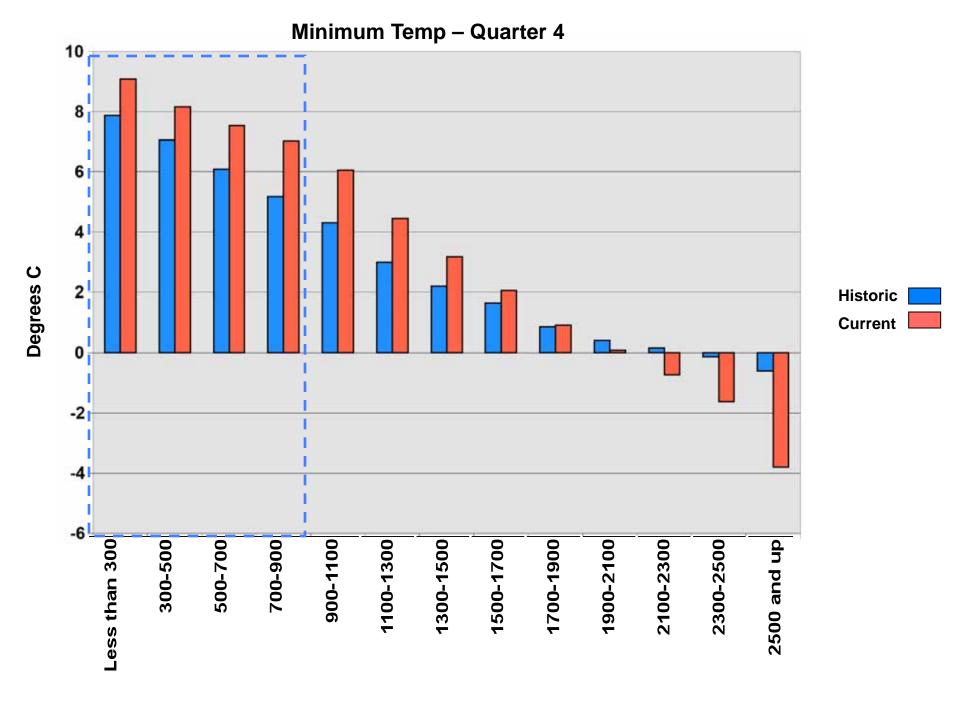
Meters



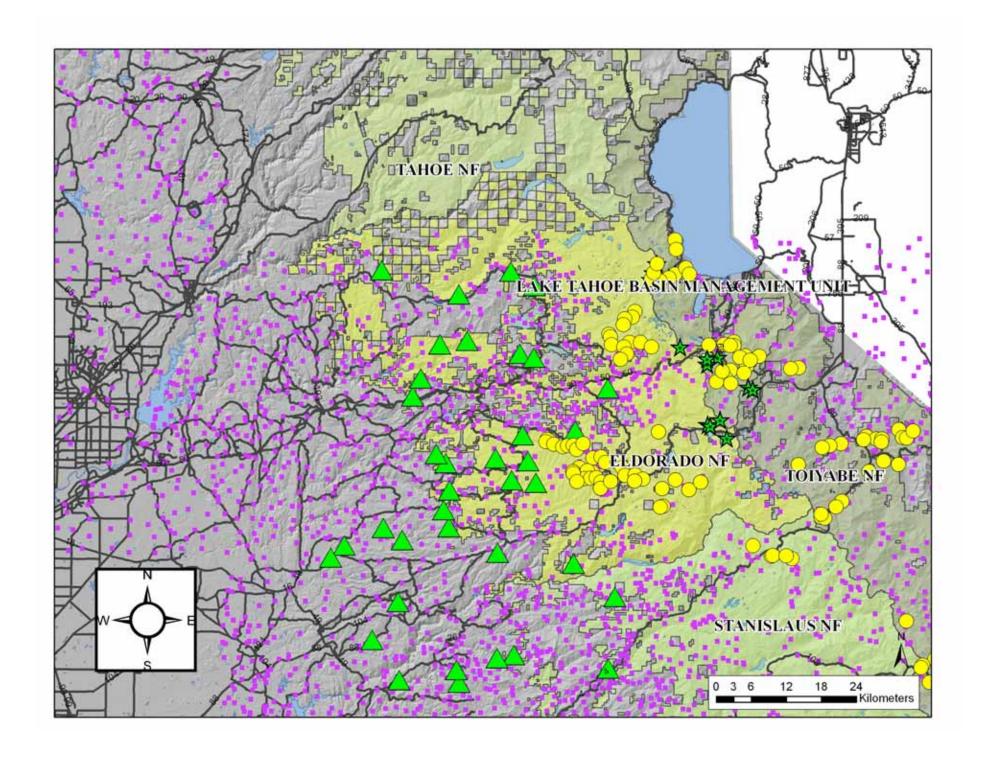
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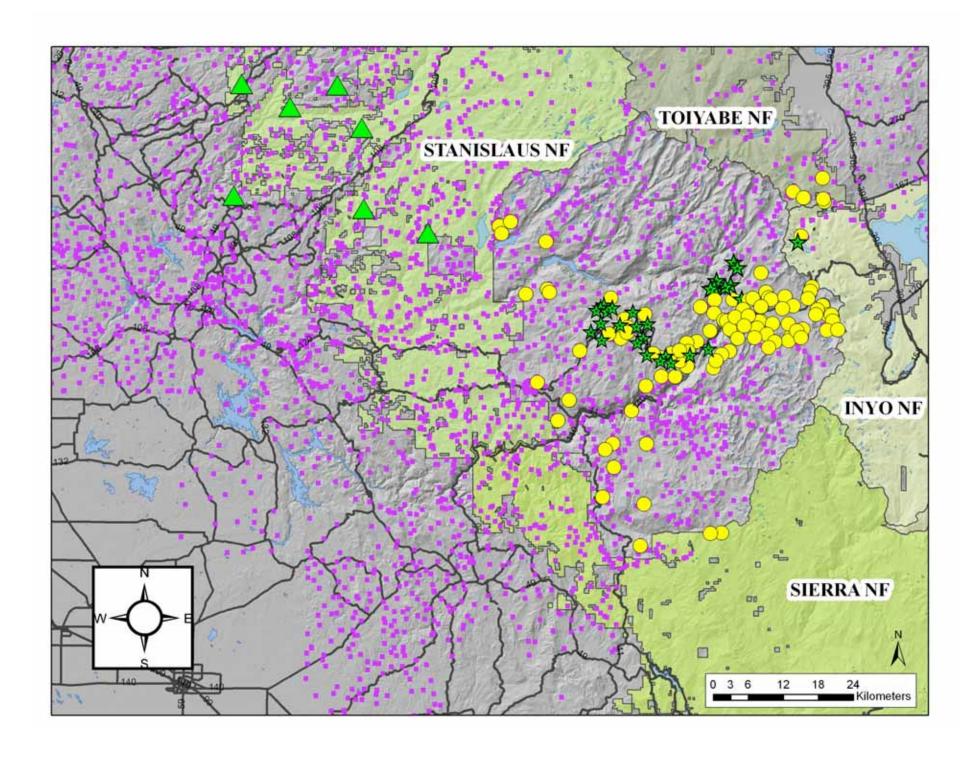


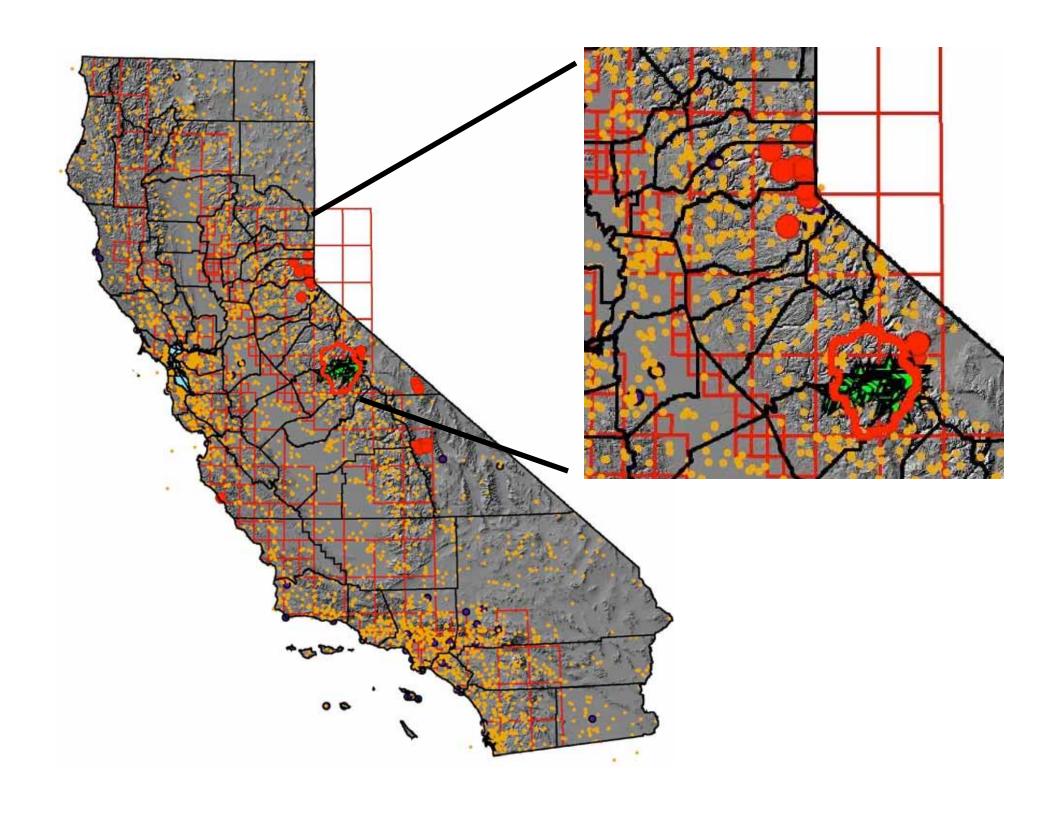
Meters



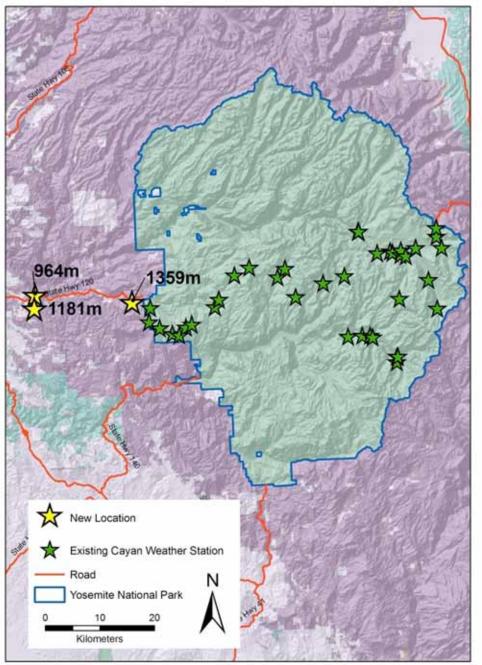
Meters



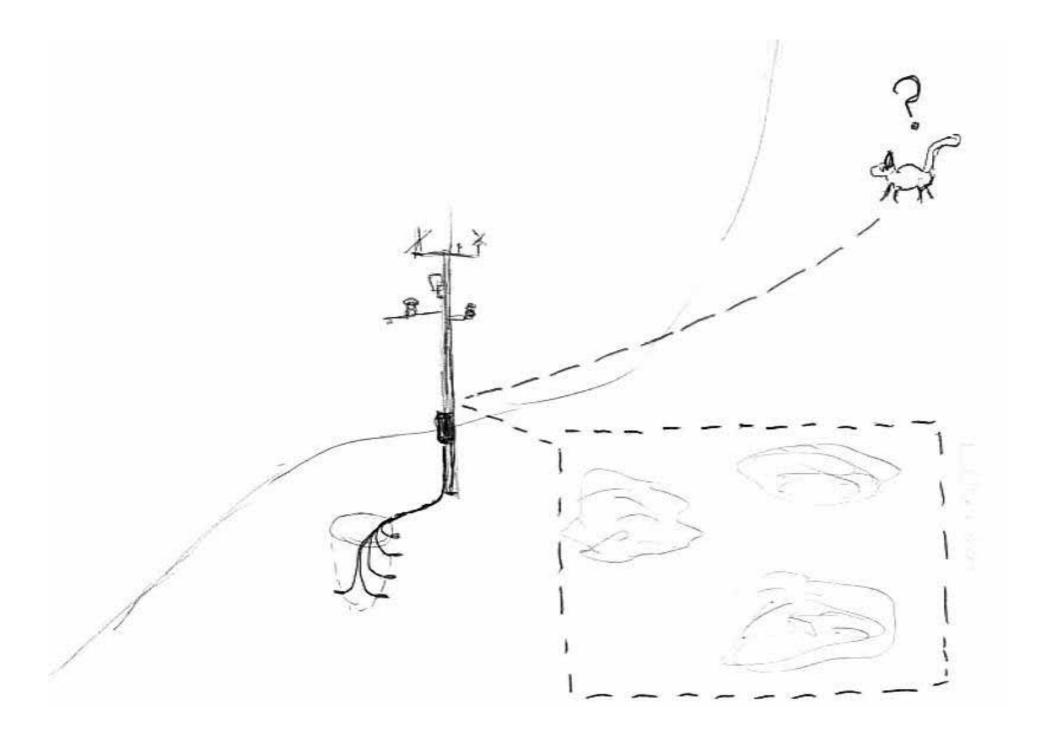


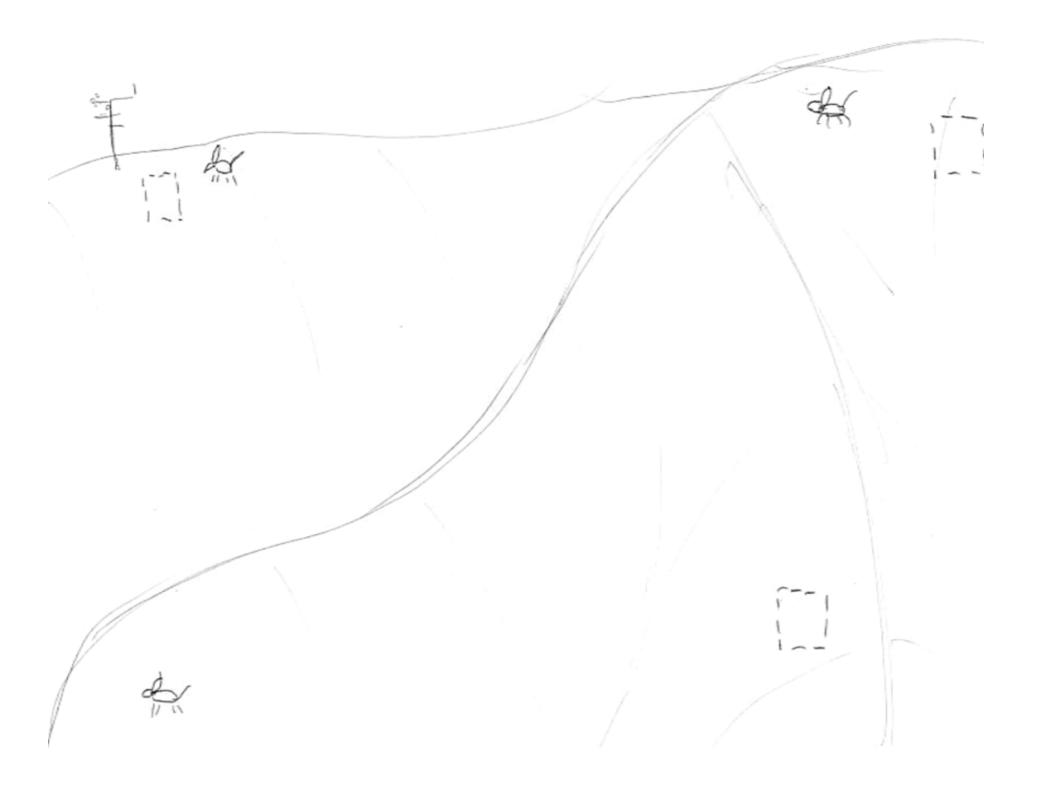


The 3 Locations Identified as Possible Sites for New Weather Stations*



Extension of monitoring transects









Thank you for your attention jhthorne@ucdavis.edu